(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2917.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1802.

ZURICH, September 15.

HAD not the capitulation concluded by the government commiſſary May, taken place, gen. Andermatt would have been made priſoner with all his whole corps, for the whole canton of Zurich is in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the Helvetic government. General Andermatt was not made priſoner in a ſally by the Zurichers, as was reported. In conſequence of a ſecret article, this general muſt leave his artillery and ammunition before Zurich, which, by another ſecret article, is to acknowledge the Helvetic government, with a change, however, of the perſons, in order to lay a foundation for a reconciliation between the two principal parties in Switzerland.

VIENNA, September 18.

The prince of Eſtherhazy was ſent for here three days ſince, and, immediately after his arrival, had a conference with the miniſter of ſtate, count Cobentzel, when he received important diſpatches for the court of Ruſſia, with which he ſet out on the 16th inſt. for St. Peterſburg. It is believed that communications received by the laſt courier from Paris, have occaſioned this extraordinary miſſion to Peterſburg. The report that the prince of Eſtherhazy will remain at St. Peterſburg as ambaſſador, is certainly without foundation.

LONDON, October 2.

A private letter from Hamburg ſays, that intelligence from Vienna had reached that city, ſtating, in poſitive terms, "that the empire has recalled all the officers on leave of abſence, and all private ſoldiers on furlough. His majeſty is extremely diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the diet of Ratiſbon, and the dictatorial meaſures of the mediating powers. The interchange of couriers between Vienna and Paris is very briſk; but the emperor does not ſeem at all inclined to give up Paſſau." Of the reluctance of his Imperial majeſty no doubt can be entertained; but the only effect of theſe military preparations can be, to prevent the idea of imbecility in the mind of his ſubjects, and to lend ſomewhat of a grace to his final acquieſcence!

Gall's Theory of Skulls.

We have extracted the following, ſaid to be an explanation of the theory of Dr. Gall, from a French paper, for the amuſement of our readers:

"The doctrines of the celebrated German doctor Gall are not only curious, on account of the celebrity given to them by the prohibition againſt their being publicly taught in Vienna, but they are alſo remarkable for their reſults. As the brain is moulded by the ſkull, Dr. Gall, who thinks he has found in the conformation of the brain an explanation of the different moral and intellectual faculties of man, eſtabliſhes the convexity of the ſkull as the rule from which he is to form his judgment; and contends, that the more convex the ſkull the greater the capacity of the individual, which he ſupports by the examples of the ſkulls of many celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarkable in every great man; but handſome men, whoſe heads are more round and gracefully formed, have ſeldom much genius. He likewiſe believes himſelf able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain; the faculty of obſervation, for inſtance, lies juſt behind the forehead. This part is very convex in children, who, as is well known, are remarkable for this faculty. This convexity diminiſhes inſenſibly, and even becomes a concave, unleſs in great obſervers; and Dr. Gall concludes that liberty and cuſtom may induce great changes in this faculty in man. He is in poſſeſſion of the ſkulls of many celebrated perſons, particularly thoſe of Blumander, Alxinger, and Wurmſer. In the brain of the latter he pretends to have diſcovered the organ of courage, which has its place about an inch above the ear. The ſkulls of animals furniſh him with important diſcoveries. He has found in the ſkulls of ſinging birds, in thoſe of celebrated muſicians, and, above all, in that of Mozart, the organ of muſic. Finally, the wily brain of the fox and the cat, as well as thoſe of men whom he had known remarkable for craft, point out to him the organ of cunning. It is but juſtice to ſay, that the doctrines of Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded is not for us to examine."—*Clef du Cabinet and Journal du Soir.*

AN ACCOUNT

Of the diſinterments, in the year 1793, of the kings, queens, princes, princeſſes, and other illuſtrious perſons who had been interred at the abbey of St. Dennis, in France, during a previous period of five hundred years.

On Saturday, the 12th October, 1793, the members compoſing the municipality of Franciade, formerly called St. Dennis, gave the neceſſary orders for carrying into execution the decree of the national convention relative to the diſinterment of the coffins depoſited in the abbey of St. Dennis, which were to be ſtripped of the lead which they contained for the purpoſe of being manufactured into bullets.

The firſt tomb opened was that of Turenne.* The aſtoniſhment of the workmen and others who preſſed round the ſpot, eager to behold the remains of this great man, was extreme, when upon opening the coffin, Turenne was diſcovered in ſuch a perfect ſtate of preſervation, that not a feature of his countenance was altered. The aſtoniſhed ſpectators admired in theſe cold remains the victor of Turkeim; and forgetting the mortal blow which he received at Saltzbach, every one believed that they ſaw his ſoul again in arms to defend the rights of France. This corpſe, not in the leaſt decayed, was in the ſtate of a mummy, dry, and of a clear brown colour, and perfectly correſponded with the exiſting portraits and medallions of this great warrior. Upon the ſuggeſtions of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, who were preſent, this mummy was intruſted to the care of the celebrated Hoſt, keeper of the abbey, who preſerved it in an oak box, and depoſited it in the little veſtry of the church, where he exhibited it to the notice of the curious, for more than eight months; after which period it was removed to the botanical garden at Paris, on the earneſt requeſt of profeſſor Desfontaines, a member of that inſtitution.

On the 24th Germinal, in the year 7, the executive directory decreed, that the remains of Turenne ſhould be again removed to the muſeum of French monuments; and that they ſhould be depoſited in the monument erected in the Elyſian garden of that eſtabliſhment.

On the firſt of Vendemaire, in the year 9, conformably to a decree of the conſuls, the body of Turenne was removed once more, and conveyed with great pomp to the Temple of Mars, formerly the church of the invalids, where it was afterwards placed in the interior of the monument, which was originally erected for it in the abbey of St. Dennis; and which had been preſerved from demolition in the muſeum of French monuments.

The tomb of the Bourbons was next opened, on the ſide of the ſubterranean chapels; and the workmen began by taking out the coffin of Henry IV. who, according to the plate on his coffin, died in 1610, aged 57 years. The remains of this prince were in ſuch a perfect ſtate of preſervation, that his countenance was not in the leaſt changed. He was placed in the paſſage of the lower chapels, wrapped in his mantle, which was in equally good preſervation. Every one was at liberty to inſpect the corpſe till Monday the 14th, when it was removed into the choir, and placed on the lower ſtep of the altar, where it remained till two o'clock in the afternoon; when it was conveyed into the burial ground called Des Valois, and depoſited in a deep grave dug at the lower end of the ground to the right on the north ſide. This corpſe, conſidered as a dry mummy, had had the ſkull opened and the brains taken out: inſtead of which it contained a quantity of tow, ſteeped in a liquid eſſence of aromatics, which ſtill retained ſo powerful an odour, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to ſupport it.

A ſoldier who was preſent, inſpired by a martial enthuſiaſm, at the moment of opening the coffin, threw himſelf upon the corpſe of the conqueror of the League, and after a long ſilence of admiration, drew his ſabre, and cut off a long lock from his beard, which was ſtill freſh, exclaiming at the ſame time, in energetic and truly martial language—"*Et moi auſſi, je ſuis ſoldat Francais! Deformais, je nourai plus d'autre mouſtache!* then placing the precious lock upon his upper lip: *Maintenant je ſuis ſur de vaincre les enemies de la France, et je marche a la victoire.*"—He immediately retired.

On the ſame day, the 14th October, the workmen continued their labour, and opened ſeveral other coffins of the Bourbons; namely, Louis XIII. who died in 1643, aged 42 years; Louis XIV. who died in 1715, aged 77 years; Marie de Medicis, ſecond wife of Henry IV. who died in 1642, aged 68 years; Anne of Auſtria, wife of Louis XIII. who died in 1656 aged 64 years; Maria Thereſe, Infanta of Spain, wife of Louis XIV. who died in 1683, aged 45 years; and Louis the Dauphin, ſon of Louis XIV. who died in 1711, aged 50 years.

Several of theſe bodies were very well preſerved, particularly that of Louis XIII. Louis XIV. was alſo in good preſervation; but his ſkin was as black as ink. The reſt were in a ſtate of high putrefaction, eſpecially that of the Great Dauphin.

When the remains of Turenne was removed to the muſeum of the French monuments, the following inſcription, engraved on a plate of copper, was placed on the inſide of the coffin.

"The remains of Henry de la Tour de Auvergne, Viſcount Tournne, killed by a cannon ball, the 27th July, 1675, aged 64 years, near the village of Saltzbach, removed from the abbey of St. Dennis, where they had been interred, have been preſerved by the care of Alexandre Lenoir, founder of the Muſeum of French monuments, executed from his deſigns, conformably to a decree of the executive directory, in the ſeventh year of the republic, one and indiviſible."

On the 15th October, twenty-two coffins, all containing remains of the Bourbon family, were opened. Theſe bodies preſented nothing remarkable in their appearances, moſt of them being in a ſtate of putrefaction. A thick and black vapour, attended with an inſections ſmell aroſe from theſe coffins, which was diſpelled by means of burnt vinegar. Several of the workmen were attacked by a diarrhea and fever, but without any fatal conſequences. Among the bodies diſinterred that day, were found, hearts of Louis the Dauphin, ſon of Louis XV. who died at Fountainbleau, 20th December, 1765; and of Marie Joſeph de Savoie, his wife who died 13th March, 1767. The hearts were depoſited in the cemetry, with other remains of the Bourbons: they were in caſes of lead and of ſilver, and ſilver gilt; the latter were delivered to the municipality, and the former were conſigned to the commiſſary of government.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the workmen proceeded with the diſinterments in the vaults of the Bourbons. The firſt coffin opened was that of Henriette Marie de France, daughter of Henry the IV. and wife of Charles I. king of England, who died 1669, aged 60 years. The ſecond was Henrietta Stuart, daughter of Charles I. king of England, and firſt wife of Monſieur, brother of Louis XIV. who died in 1670, at the age of 26 years.

After removing 17 other bodies about two o'clock in the afternoon, the workmen took up the coffin of Louis XV. who died 10th May, 1774, aged 64 years. It had been placed at the entrance of the vault over the ſteps, in a niche, formed in the thick part of the wall, a little on the right hand of the entrance. This is the preciſe ſpot where was interred the body of the laſt king of France, who died a natural death. The coffin was opened with great caution on the ſide of the grave. The body was enclofed in a lead coffin, and wrapped carefully in ſheets and bandages; it was in an entire ſtate, freſh, and in good preſervation. The ſkin was white, the noſe of a violet colour, and the hams were as red as thoſe of a new born infant. This body was not embalmed in the ordinary manner, but floated in a liquid, formed of a ſolution of marine ſalt. It was thrown into the grave, upon a bed of quick lime; and a layer of the ſame lime being laid upon it, the hole was filled up with earth.

On the ſame day were diſcovered the remains of Charles V. who died in 1380, aged 42 years; and thoſe of his wife, Jean de Bourbon, who died 1378, aged 40 years. In the coffin of Charles V. was found a crown of ſilver gilt, in excellent preſervation; a hand of juſtice of ſilver, and a ſceptre of ſilver gilt, about five feet in length, of curious workmanſhip, ſomewhat reſembling the thyrſus, or javelin of Bacchus, entwined with vine leaves and ivy, as exhibited in Montfaucon, article Sceptres. This curious morceau was in admirable preſervation. In the coffin of the queen were found part of a crown, her gold ring, ſome remains of bracelets or links of chains, a ſpindle or diſtaff of gilt wood, half rotten, and a pair of ſhoes with ſharp points, which, though partly decayed, ſtill retained viſible marks of the gold and ſilver embroidery with which they had been ornamented.—Nothing worthy of remark was diſcovered among the bodies diſinterred on the 17th or 18th. On the 19th was opened the coffin of Louis VIII. father of St. Louis, who died 8th November, 1226, aged 40 years. This corpſe was almoſt wholly decayed. Upon the ſtone cover of the coffin was engraved a croſs in demi relief. In the coffin were found the decayed remains of a wooden ſceptre, and a diadem or crown, which was nothing more than a band of gold tiſſue with a large ſatin cap. It was in good preſervation. The body had been wrapped in a mantle of gold tiſſue, ſome pieces of which were remaining; and in this dreſs [illegible] ſewed up in very thick leather, which [illegible] all its elaſticity. This was the only [illegible] interred at St. Dennis, which was [illegible]

At St. Germaine des Pres, a [illegible] covered

* *To one ſide of the coffin was affixed a plate of copper, which appeared to be the ſame which had been placed upon the original coffin in which the body of Turenne was enclosed, and upon which was the following inſcription:*

"Here lies the body of the moſt ſerene Prince, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marſhal-general of the Light Cavalry of France, Governor of Upper and Lower Limoſin, who was killed by a cannon ball, the XXVII of July, in the year M.DC.LXXVII.

which had been buried in a similar manner. The cuſtom of ſewing up the dead in leather ſkins, is very ancient. In Colchis, they interred only the females; and they encloſed the men in the hides of bullocks, and ſuſpended them to trees by ſtrong chains.

On the ſame day was diſcovered the entire ſkeleton of Philip le Bel, who died in 1314, aged 46 years. It was encloſed in a ſtone coffin in the ſhape of a trough. There were found in it a diadem of gold tiſſue, and a ſceptre of copper gilt, about five feet long, and terminated by a bunch of leaves on which was a bird, alſo of copper, coloured after nature, ſuppoſed by its form and colour to repreſent the gold-finch, being a ſtriking reſemblance to that which is given in Montfaucon's Monarchie Francaiſe.

In the evening of the ſame day, by the light of flambeaux, the workmen opened the tomb of king Dagobart, who died in 638—In a wooden cheſt about two feet long, lined with lead on the inſide, were found the bones of this prince, and thoſe of Nanthilde, his wife, who died in 642. The bones of this pair were wrapped in ſilk ſtuff, and ſeparated from each other by a plank placed in the middle of the cheſt. On one ſide of the coffin was a leaden plate with this inſcription:—"Hic jacet corpus Dagoberti."—On the other ſide another leaden plate with this inſcription:—"Hic jacet corpus Nanthildis.

From the 19th to the 25th, inclusive, the workmen continued to open the tombs and coffins depoſited in the abbey of St. Dennis. In the coffin of Philip de Valois were found a crown and ſceptre of copper gilt, ſurmounted with a bird, alſo of copper gilt. In the coffin of Charles le Bel, were found a crown of ſilver gilt, a ſceptre of copper gilt, ſeven feet in height; a gold ring; part of a hand of juſtice; a walking ſtick of ebony; and a pillow of lead, on which the head of the king was reclined.

The entire ſkeleton of Philippe le Long, was diſcovered in a ſtone coffin. He had been interred in his royal robes. His head was covered with a crown of ſilver gilt, enriched with precious ſtones. His robe was ornamented with a claſp of gold in form of a lozenge; and a ſmaller one of ſilver. His ſaſh was of ſatin ſtuff, faſtened with a buckle of ſilver gilt. His ſceptre was of copper gilt.

The laſt tomb opened was that of king John, who died in England in 1364, aged 56 years.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. CLAUD, September 30.

Buonaparte, firſt conſul of the French republic, preſident of the Italian republic, to the eighteen cantons of the Helvetic republic.

Inhabitants of Helvetia!

YOU have preſented for theſe two years paſt an afflicting ſpectacle. Oppoſite factions have ſucceſſively ſeized on power; they have ſignalized their reign by a ſyſtem of partiality, which ſhewed their weakneſs and inability.

In the courſe of the year ten, your government deſired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French government willingly ſeized this occaſion to honour your independence; but quickly afterwards your different parties recommenced the troubles with new fury; the blood of the Swiſs was ſhed by the hands of the Swiſs.

You have diſputed together three years, without underſtanding each other; you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better underſtanding.—Beſides, your hiſtory proves that your inteſtine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had endeavoured not to meddle with your affairs. I had conſtantly ſeen your different governments requeſting of me advice, which they never followed, and ſometimes abuſing my name according to their intereſts and paſſions. But I neither can or ought to remain inſenſible of the miſery to which you are a prey. I revoke my reſolve. I will be the mediator of your differences; but my mediation ſhall be efficacious, ſuch as becomes the great people in whoſe name I ſpeak.

Five days after the notification of the preſent proclamation, the ſenate ſhall meet at Berne.

Every magiſtracy formed at Berne ſince the capitulation ſhall be diſſolved, and ceaſe to meet or exerciſe any authority.

The prefects ſhall be at their poſt.

All authorities that have been formed ſhall ceaſe to meet.

The collecting of arms ſhall ceaſe.

The 1ſt and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades ſhall form the garriſon of Berne.

The troops raiſed for above ſix months paſt ſhall be the only troops remaining in corps.

In fine, all the licenſed individuals of the belligerent armies, and who are now armed, ſhall depoſit their arms at the municipality of the commune of their birth.

The ſenate ſhall ſend three deputies to Paris; each canton may ſend an equal number.

All the citizens who for theſe three years paſt have been landammans, ſenators, and have ſucceſſively occupied places in the central authority, may repair to Paris to make known the methods of reſtoring union and tranquillity, and of conciliating all parties.

On my part, I have a right to expect that no city, commune or corps, will do any thing contrary to the diſpoſitions I have made known to you.

Inhabitants of Helvetia; awake to hope!

Your country is on the border of a precipice. It ſhall be immediately drawn from it; all men of property will ſecond this generous project.

But if, which I cannot think, there were among you a number of individuals, who had too little virtue to ſacrifice their paſſions and prejudices to the love of their country. People of Helvetia you would be unworthy of your anceſtors!!!

There is no man in his ſenſes who does not ſee that the mediation I take upon myſelf is, for Helvetia a bleſſing of that Providence, which, amid ſo many convulſions and ſhocks, has always favoured the exiſtence and independence of your nation; and that this mediation is the only way which remains, by which you can ſave the one or the other.—For it is time, indeed, for you to think, that if the patriotiſm and union of your anceſtors founded your republic; the evil ſpirit of your factions, ſhould it continue, will infallibly deſtroy it; and it will be painful to reflect that at an epoch, when many new republics are ariſing, fate has marked the end of one of the moſt ancient.

By the firſt conſul,

BUONAPARTE.

The ſecretary of ſtate,

(Signed) MARET.

ARRETTE of October 2.

The conſuls of the republic, on the report of the miniſter of marine and colonies, and with the advice of the council of ſtate, decree:

Art. I. All foreigners are prohibited from bringing into the continental territory of the republic, any black, mulatto, or other perſon of colour, of either ſex.

II. All blacks, mulattoes, or other perſons of colour, of either ſex, not in the ſervice of the ſtate, are equally prohibited in future from entering the continental territory of the republic, upon any cauſe or pretence whatever, unleſs they are provided with the ſpecial authority of the magiſtrates of the colonies, from which they may have come, or, if they have not come from the colonies, with the authority of the miniſter of marine and colonies.

III. All blacks or mulattoes entering the continental territory of the republic after the publication of the preſent arrette, not provided with the authority ſpecified in the preceding article, ſhall be apprehended and detained until they can be tranſported.

IV. The miniſter of marine and colonies is charged with the execution of the preſent arrette, which ſhall be inſerted in the bulletin of laws.

The firſt conſul,

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 23.

On Thurſday evening arrived at Port-Royal his majeſty's ſhip Echo, captain Serale, from New-Providence. By her we learn that ſome perſons belonging to that iſland, and intimately connected with general Bowles, have lately commenced pirating in theſe ſeas, and that they have taken ſeveral veſſels belonging to Naſſau.—One of their veſſels has been taken by the boats of the Echo, and every diligence is made uſe of to catch the reſt. Before the Echo left New-Providence, two of the principals had been executed, and ſeveral remained for trial.

La Senſible frigate was loſt about 70 miles from Trincomallee—Officers and crew ſaved.

FRANKFORT, (K.) September 22.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Vincennes, 10th September, 1802—evening.

"The council with the Indians was opened this morning. The chiefs and many of the warriors of the Miami, Sank, Wea, Pian, Kaſhan, Patawatamie, Kickapoo, Kaſkaſkias, and Elk-River nations, have come in, accompanied by about five hundred young men, women, and children. They are, I believe, well diſpoſed, and highly gratified with the attention paid them ſince their arrival. The views of government towards them are truly magnanimous. It is ardently wiſhed to ameliorate their ſavage, barbarous ſtate, and place them in the eaſe and enjoyment of civilized life.

"The Indians have been groſsly impoſed upon with regard to the United States. In a drunken frantic fit, they view us as old women; in their cooler reflective moments, as plotting their deſtruction. Thoſe ſettled on the Wabaſh and White rivers, have ſince the eſtabliſhment of a government here, been principally under the influence of the intendant of Indian affairs; but thoſe on the Miſſiſſippi, Quiniſconſin and Illinois rivers, and the lakes, have been and are ſtill under the control of Britiſh agents.

"The moſt active meaſures have been taken to fruſtrate the aſſembling of the Indians; perſuaſions and preſents have been diſſeminated with the moſt vigilant induſtry, and ſome have been taught to believe they were only invited here to be inhumanly butchered. The noted M'Kee, ſhaved, painted, &c &c. has recently had a war dance with the Indians that live in our territory, a thing unprecedented in time of peace. The Indians towards the Miſſiſſippi and the lakes viſit him annually, are loaded back with preſents, &c. and call him the beſt of men.

"However, I am in hopes a favourable change will be effected—ſeveral circumſtances which have occurred within a few days, have made very favourable impreſſions on the minds of the Indians. The negotiations ſo far, exhibit a pleaſing proſpect, and there is no doubt but all the objects for which the meeting had all been called, will be fully obtained."

NEW-YORK, November 29.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey had a joint meeting on Thurſday, for the election of governor, &c. the reſult of which was that Meſſrs. Bloomfield and Stockton had an equal number of votes for governor; Meſſrs. Ogden and Bloomfield an equal vote for ſenator; colonel Rhea was appointed clerk of the ſupreme court by a majority of 14; and the votes were unanimous for Mr. James Saltus, treaſurer; Mr. Joſeph Scudder, clerk of Monmouth, and Mr. Caleb Ruſſel, clerk of Morris. The joint meeting adjourned ſine die.

December 1.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The ſociety of Cincinnati have appointed a committee of four members, to carry their reſolution on the ſubject of a ſtatue of general Waſhington, into immediate and ſpirited execution. They have appropriated for this purpoſe 1000 dollars from their funds. The corporation of this city have, we are informed, expreſſed the moſt liberal intentions to the ſame effect; and the remainder of the requiſite ſum will be raiſed by individual ſubſcription. As the ſtyle, material, and execution will be in a great degree dependent on the amount thus raiſed, we truſt the ſpirited contributions of our citizens will enable the committee to procure a ſtatue that ſhall be worthy of the occaſion, and an ornament that will do honour to the feelings, taſte and liberality of the city.

We are, in particular, pleaſed to learn that the plan originated in the Cincinnati ſociety. It gives additional value to the deſign, to know that the veterans who fought by his ſide, and conquered under his direction, have voted this tribute to the memory of their country's hero.

Though the virtues of Waſhington are indelibly engraved on the hearts of the American people—and though his fame requires not the aid of monumental trophies—yet it is honourable in the country, thus to evince to future ages their veneration, their gratitude, and their affection toward a man by whoſe life they have been ſo greatly benefited.

We are informed that the ſtatue will be placed in the Park, which will be enlarged by the addition of the ſtreet that at preſent fronts the public buildings. This increaſed ſize will be a very material improvement; and by affording ground ſufficient for a regimental parade, will *in some degree* furniſh the deſideratum of a *campus martius*, in which this city is ſo ſhamefully deficient.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

By an annual report made to the governor by the board of health of this city, it appears that during the prevalence of the late malignant fever, one hundred and ten diſeaſed perſons were admitted into the city hoſpital. Of theſe fifty-eight died, and the remainder were diſcharged cured. During the four months of its prevalence, viz. July, Auguſt, September and October, there died in the city and liberties, ſix hundred and twenty-ſeven adults, and four hundred and ſixty-nine children; forming a total of one thouſand and ninety-ſix.

December 2.

The following is ſtated to be an infallible cure for the hooping cough: diſſolve a ſcruple of ſalt tartar in a gill of water; and ten grains of cochineal, finely powdered; ſweeten this with fine ſugar, give to an infant the fourth part of a table ſpoonful, four times a day; to a child of two or three years old, half a ſpoonful; and from four years and upwards, a ſpoonful may be taken. The relief is immediate, and the cure in general within five or ſix days.

NORFOLK, November 23.

From a Barbadoes paper of the 30th ultimo, handed us by captain Colley.

We underſtand that ſo great a mortality prevails among the French troops at Martinique, that they have abandoned Fort Royal, or Fort de France, where near 500 men and 40 officers had died; and that the contagion having followed them to Fort Deſaix (late Fort Bourbon) they are about to ſhut that garriſon up alſo, and remove to Grand Morne. The town of St. Pierre is, however, ſaid to be healthy.

It ſeems that they are determined at Martinique to prohibit all commercial intercourſe with the Britiſh colonies; for we underſtand that all veſſels arriving there from many of our iſlands, are cloſely watched, and thoſe leaving it ſtrictly examined, and every article ſeized that comes under a mercantile deſcription. The brig Jane, from hence to that iſland has been detained, and a guard put on board, for having flour in. The Americans are prohibited importing every ſpecies of produce but rice and fiſh, the latter of which pays a duty of one dollar per cwt.

BALTIMORE, November 30.

From the Balance.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Origin of the Names of the Months of the Year and Days of the Week.

The Romans began their year with the month of March, which was ſo called becauſe it was dedicated to Mars, the god of war. April took its name from Aphrodite, or Venus; May, from the goddeſs Maia, the mother of Mercury; June, from Juventas, the goddeſs of youth; July from Julius Cæſar, and Auguſt from Auguſtus Cæſar. September, October, November and December, derive their names from Latin words, which expreſs the numbers ſeven, eight, nine and ten; becauſe thoſe four months ſtood in that numerical order in the Roman calendar. The month of January was ſo called, becauſe it was dedicated to Janus, to whoſe honour the Romans built a temple, the doors of which were open in time of war, but ſhut in a time of univerſal peace. February was ſo called from Februus, a name of the infernal god Pluto; becauſe in that month as twelve days in this month were annually

spent in ſacrifices to Pluto, in behalf of the ghoſts of the dead.

The names of the days of the week were alſo derived from a ſimilar ſource. Sunday was ſo called, becauſe it was dedicated to the Sun; Monday was ſo called, becauſe it was dedicated to the goddeſs Diana or the Moon. Tueſday, according to Johnſon, is derived from Tuy, the Saxon name of Mars. Wedneſday is derived from Wodin, or Odin, who was worſhipped in ancient Denmark. Thurſday is derived from the word Thor, which was the Saxon name of Jupiter or Jove. Friday is derived from the Saxon word Frigedag, which is ſuppoſed to have been the Venus of the ancient Saxons. Saturday has taken its name from Sæter, a Saxon idol.

By reaſon of the derivation of the names of the months of the year and days of the week from heathen gods and goddeſſes, the People called Friends, or Quakers, have a conſcientious objection againſt uſing thoſe names.

—

The ſuperb dome of the new ſtate-houſe in Boſton, has recently been coppered. The ſheets were manufactured in Maſſachuſetts by col. Revere and Son. The only manufactory of ſheet copper in America, is in the ſtate of Maſſachuſets; and the manufacturers above mentioned have now ready for delivery to the government of the United States, 200,000 wt. of ſheet copper for covering the bottoms of the 74 gun ſhips ordered ſome years ſince to be built. The federal adminiſtrations encouraged the manufacture in its infancy: and it is mentioned as highly honourable to the preſent adminiſtration, that they have continued towards it the moſt liberal patronage.

[*Centinel.*]

—

In Poland, the women of middling condition are not allowed to marry until they have wrought with their own hands, three baſkets full of cloaths, which they are obliged to preſent to the gueſts who attend them on the wedding day

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the 30th inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, for CASH, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM DAVIDSON, deceaſed, in the Swamp,

THE whole of the perſonal property belonging to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, viz. A number of valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women and children, farming utenſils, horſes, oxen, cows, calves, ſheep, hogs, Indian corn, fodder, hay, houſehold and kitchen furniture, one half of a ſchooner well calculated for the bay trade, &c. &c.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Adminiſtrator.

December 8, 1802. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, ſituate, lying, and being in Charles county aforeſaid, called HOPEWELL, purſuant to the direction of the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802. 1

THE ſubſcribers hereby forewarn all perſons from hunting on their farms, with either dog or gun, and pillaging the ſhores thereof of wood, &c. as they have received damage thereby.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS,
NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
BARUCH FOWLER.

December 7, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS for each man will be paid to any perſon that will deliver the following negro men to me, or that will commit them to priſon in Baltimore-town or Annapolis; BEN, a ſmall black man; BEN, a middle ſized black man; JACK, a ſmall yellow man; JEM, a muſatto man, with blue eyes, a carpenter; JEM, a young black man, and BILL, a lad about eighteen years of age; all of thoſe men are young and likely, and the above reward of twenty dollars for each, or one hundred and twenty dollars for the whole will be paid as above. And for the following women TEN DOLLARS each, delivered or committed to priſon as above, FANNY, a luſty yellow woman, about twenty-ſix years of age; PEGG, a middle ſized yellow woman, about eighteen years of age; CALISTER, a young black woman, who has been generally in Baltimore-town.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1802.

In purſuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the twentieth day of December next, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAH JACOBS, deceaſed,

HORSES, cattle, ſheep, hogs, farming utenſils, houſehold and kitchen furniture, to diſcharge the debts due from ſaid deceaſed, on a credit of ſix months, the purchaſers to give bond, or note, with approved ſecurity. The ſale will commence at eleven o'clock.

JOSHUA POWELL.

November 22, 1802.

THE heirs of the late JOHN ROGERS having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a diviſion or ſale of the real eſtate, and, (on a return of a commiſſion, ſtating that the ſame would not admit of diviſion,) the chancellor having decreed a ſale thereof, and appointed the ſubſcriber truſtee for that purpoſe,

Notice is hereby given, that he will, on Thurſday the twenty-third day of December next, offer at public auction the part of the ſaid real eſtate which was not diſpoſed of at the ſale in Auguſt laſt, under the decree aforeſaid, to wit; A large and convenient brick dwelling-houſe in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-houſe, carriage-houſe, ſtables, &c. and a garden, now occupied by John Davidſon, Eſquire, and rented to him until the 15th of April, 1803.

The ſale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The purchaſer muſt give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber as truſtee, for paying one fourth of the purchaſe money, (with intereſt from the time of ſale,) within ſix months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the reſidue within two years, from the time of ſale, and on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, will convey to the purchaſer all the right, title and intereſt, which the ſaid John Rogers had in the ſaid property, and which deſcended to his children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

November 30, 1802. 2

In CHANCERY, November 24, 1802.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by FRANCIS CROMWELL, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of George Conoway, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the 22d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the 22d day of January next. The report ſtates thirty-nine and five eights acres of land of ALDRIDGE'S BEGINNING was ſold at fourteen dollars per acre, and ſix and five eights acres of the ſame tract at 5 dollars per acre.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

In CHANCERY, November 29, 1802.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of Benjamin Cheney, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the twelfth day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of December next.

The report ſtates, that a tract of land called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, containing 130¾ acres, was ſold at ten dollars per acre, and a tract called BENJAMIN'S CONTENT, containing 103¾ acres, at nine dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.

True copy,
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition Cæcil county court, at the next March term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL'S INDUSTRY, ſituate in South Suſquehanna, and now in his poſſeſſion, according to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802. 2

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, on reaſonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the ſubſcribers, do by theſe preſents forewarn all perſons whatſoever from hunting within our incloſures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; thoſe that intrude after the above notice will have the law proſecuted againſt them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of cordurov pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Claggett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril.

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their ſtore in Corn-Hill-ſtreet,

Have juſt received, per the fall ſhips arrived at Philadelphia, and for ſale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarſe clothes,
Knapped and plain coatings,
Beſt London caſſimers,
Swanſdown and Marſeilles quilting,
Thickſets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured ſattins for mens veſts,
Ladies and gentlemens ſilk, worſted, and cotton hoſe,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. ſhort do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambrick muſlins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambrick, muſlin, and ſilk ſhawls,
A handſome aſſortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Iriſh linen and ſheetings,
Plain, tambour'd, jackonet and book India muſlins,
Do. do. do. do. Britiſh do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.

All of which they will ſell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802. 3

THE ſubſcriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerſet county, commonwealth of Pennſylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and ſtreams and ſprings of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be ſold as may beſt anſwer the purchaſer. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or caſh taken in payment. Apply to the ſubſcriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet, five or ſix inches high, and has good proportion to her height; ſhe took her child with her which ſhe called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his abſence has taken the name of MURIEN JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe has changed her name again; it is ſuppoſed ſhe is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as ſhe has many kindred there, and has been frequently ſeen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be ſuſpected, as ſhe has been away a conſiderable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almoſt every ſuch place. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, with or without the child, and ſecures her ſo that the owner gets her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES SANDERS.

WANTED TO HIRE,

By the year,

SOME NEGROES, uſed to plantation work. Apply to

GEORGE HOGARTH,
Herring Bay.

NEW GOODS.

THE ſubſcriber has opened a beautiful aſſortment of GOODS, juſt received by the lateſt arrivals from England, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, conſiſting of ſuperfine and ſecond clothes, plains and half-thicks, caſſimers, Swanſdown, toylenet and other veſt coating, fancy cords, thickſets, and other Mancheſtry, roſe & matchcoat blankets, hoſiery, gloves, a handſome aſſortment of calicoes and ſhawls, with a variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate.

Likewiſe a good choice of GROCERIES, among which are brown and loaf ſugar, hyſon, and other teas, molaſſes, rum, ſpirit, and French brandy, pepper, and other ſpices, &c. &c. All which articles will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms the purchaſer can poſſibly expect.

WILLIAM WELLS.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of BENJAMIN WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ. Executor.

November 16, 1802.

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional ſupply of ſeaſonable and faſhionable GOODS, which makes his aſſortment complete; he has likewiſe on hand a pretty general aſſortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802. 4

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing thoſe who may have property for ſale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 17, 1802. 11

H. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

OFFERS his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, for their generous encouragement during his former visits to this place, and by his strict attention to delicacy and tenderness in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the most implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of their's and the public's patronage.

Mr. Hayden begs leave to remind those who may need the assistance of a dentist, that in all cases of decayed teeth much real good may be rendered by a seasonable application, the which if neglected often puts it out of the power of the most skilful to save or to render them any real service, particularly in foiling or plugging of teeth, and also where artificial teeth are required, the remaining stumps if taken in season are of the utmost importance.

Natural and artificial teeth set from one to full sets, so as not to be distinguished from the real; he extracts teeth with safety, cleans and restores their native whiteness, and plombs such as are defective, so as to render them useful, and prevent their further decay; also every necessary operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly come within the line of his profession.

Any person wishing to be on waited at their place of residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings, at Mrs. Brooks's boarding house, Church-street. Genuine tooth powder, warranted good, and brushes for sale.

N. B. Mr. H. returns to this place hereafter only once in twelve months. 4

By the COMMITTE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 5

A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, 5

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of *all* my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harrassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not *otherwise* able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802. 07

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorising her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other.

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cæcil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 9

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloaths, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATKIN, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 13, 1802. 4

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from *one* to *sixteen* hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaister of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the state of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802. 4

Annapolis, October 14, 1802.

BOOKS for SALE,

A valuable collection, in the different departments of Literature and Science—

AMONG which may be enumerated a variety of Dictionaries and Grammars in the English classes, French, Italian, Greek and Latin languages; the admired classical works of Homer, Xenophon, Longinus, Lucian, &c. in Greek; Cicero Delphini, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Cæsar, Sallust, &c. in Latin; Telamaque, Gil Blas, &c. French, or in English; Books of Moral Science and Philosophy, as Paley's, Beattie's, Enfield's, Nicholson's, &c. Lectures and Essays, as Blair's, Reid's, Smith's and Priestley's; Treatises on Book-keeping, Surveying and Arithmetic; Moore's Navigation, Ferguson's Astronomy, Euclid's Elements, Preceptor, Botannic Garden, Mitford and Gillis's History of Greece, Potter's Grecian and Kennet's Roman Antiquities, Lamp. Classical Dictionary, Tooke's Pantheon, Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. Rollins's Ancient History, 10 vols. Morse's, Guthrie's and Payne's Geography, Scot's and Brook's Universal Gazetteer, Hume's History of England, continued, 12 vols. octavo, Goldsmith's History of England, of Greece and Rome, Robertson's India, Ramsay's America, History of America, abridged, and other works, for the use of schools; Burke's Works, Shakespeare, Goldsmith and Thompson's; Mackenzie's, &c. Voyages; Moore's Travels, Johnson's Poets, Spectator, Looker On, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Elements of Education, Watson's Reply to Paine, Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men, English Reader, Washington's Life, Abbey Barruel's French Clergy; Novels; Books of Oratory and Religion.

LAW BOOKS.

The subscriber has a few sets of Blackstone's Commentaries for sale, also Christian's Notes, as a fifth volume to Blackstone, to illustrate his Commentaries; Willis's Reports and Adjudged Cases, 2 vols. octavo; Vesey, jun's. Reports, 3 vols. the 4th and 5th are in the press, as is East's Reports, vol. 1, being a continuation of Dunsford and East, in 8 vols. forming a new series of reports in the King's Bench; Vattel's Law of Nations, Natural Law, Spirit of Laws, Cases of Nisi Prius, Constitution and Laws of the United States, Attorney's Pocket-book and Blank Books.

Gentlemen of the Bar who are in want of Law Books, and who are disposed to favour the subscriber with any order may be supplied, on a short notice, with European or American publications at the Philadelphia retail prices. Mr. P. Byrne, an eminent bookseller, one of his correspondents, has undertaken, on a large scale, to print good American editions of new laws, which must ultimately serve the profession as well as benefit the country. Country schools and private libraries may be supplied on low terms with books of instruction or amusement.

R. OWEN, Book-seller to St. John's College.

N. B. Those gentlemen who subscribed for Rowlet's Tables of Interest and Discount, and who are not supplied are requested to make it known, several copies are left for distribution.

R. Owen has a few copies of the American Encyclopedia for sale, the 3d and 4th numbers are daily expected. Those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the undertaking are requested to leave their names with the subscriber. 7

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun. 6

NOTICE,

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

JOSEPH EVANS,

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market,

Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Knap'd and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velvetteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and satins, for mens vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuff and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambrick muslin and silk shawls;
Plain and coloured cambrick muslins,
Lutestrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and keutings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthern ware.

An assortment of

GROCERIES.

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, October 20, 1802. 6

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, coatings, moleskins, swandown, striped and plain silk florentines and satins, hunting cord, velvet and velvetteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroy, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandanno, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-4 Irish linen, cambricks, cambrick muslins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemens and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbore, moreens, lastes and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthern and stone ware, single, double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, starch and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, cheese, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and soushong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c. X

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pattelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fearnoughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

☞ He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802. 4

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802. 07

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